preliminary assessment projects that quantity of surface run off due to climate change would vary across the river basins as well as sub-basins of major rivers. However, there is a general reduction in the quantity of the available run off. Variable impacts of climate change on agriculture have been projected. For instance, increase in Carbon dioxide concentration; increase in temperature and variable distribution of rainfall show a mixed projection of yields of various crops across regions. No definite trends have yet been established.

National programme to study, assess and deal with climate change

2012. DR. K. KASTURIRANGAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a national programme to study, assess and deal with the climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the names of the participating institutions in the country involved in such a programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) The Honourable Finance Minister in his Budget speech has stated that the Government has proposed to appoint an expert committee to study the impact of climate change on India and identify the measures that we may have to take in the future. Also the Government has commissioned several studies on various aspects of climate change. The requirements of climate change research for policy making are under constant review in Ministry of Environment and Forests,

(b) and (c) Some of the studies undertaken in the recent years are:

(i) "Long term Climate Change Mitigation Policies: Implications of Future UNFCCC Regimes for National Energy and Environment Policies" — IIM, Ahmedabad.

(ii) "Energy-Economic-Environment Modeling to Support Climate Change Assessment and Policy Making in India" by The Energy and Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi.

(iii) "Legal Review of the Basic Framework of the 1992 UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, 1997 Kyoto Protocol and the Intergovernmental Negotiation process on Global Climate Change"—Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), New Delhi.

(iv) "GHG Reduction Potential, Sectoral Base Lines and Opportunities for CDM Projects"—Integrated Research and Action for Development (IRADe), New Delhi.

(v) "Research on key issues in Climate Change Negotiations"—TERI, New Delhi.

(vi) "Forest Conservation and Regeneration (Afforestation) in India and Implications for Sustainable Development and Global Environment"—IISc Bangalore.

(vii) "Assessing Impacts of Climate Change and Variability in Agricultural Resources in India" by RMSI, Noida.

(viii) "Developing CGE Model with Activity Analysis for Climate Policies in India "by Integrated Research and Action for Development(IRADe), New Delhi.

(ix) "Climate Change and the Indian Economy — A CGE: Modeling Approach" by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi and Jadavpur University, Kolkata.

(x) "Supporting MoEF in Climate Change Assessment Negotiations and Policy Making through Energy-Economic-Environment Modeling" by the Energy Resources Institute (TERI), New Delhi.

(xi) "Adoption and improvement of SWAT Hydrologicai Model for Vulnerability Assessment & Adaptation of Climate Change Impact on Indian Water Resources" by Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi.

(xii) "Research on key issues in Climate Change Negotiations (P.hase-II)"—TERI.

Vehicular emission

2013. SHRI JAI PARKASH AGGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Honourable Supreme Court had given any direction on